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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896.

## SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Berlin would seem to indicate that the peace of Europe depends upon Great Britain granting the Boers a just bassador in Constantinople, estimates the total number of Armenians killed in Anatolia at 50,000. \_\_\_\_ The Abyssinians attacked Makalle three times with cannon on Friday, and were repulsed with heavy loss by the Italians. Mr. Gladstone reaffirmed his opinion in favor of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, but refused to discuss the sub-

DOMESTIC .- Assemblyman French will introduce to-day in the Assembly the excise bill pre-pared by Police Commissioners Roosevelt and of Ordnance and Fortifications was made public. murdered his sergeant, who found him off his

called to meet about March I. - Over one hundred clergymen in Brooklyn preached sermons urging the strict enforcement of the excise law. —— Sarah Bernhardt arrived from Europe and talked about the plays she is going to give in this country. === The Central employes properly. === Paul Brigham, the aged swindler, was rearraigned in Centre Street

Court, and again remanded to Headquarters. WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day Cloudy in the morning, colder, with north-westerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 22; average, 30

Considerable interest attaches to the move ment initiated in Brooklyn to secure a more stringent enforcement of the law requiring liquor saloons to be closed on Sunday. The movement has the support of the clergy of the city, and a hundred or more ministers preached on the subject yesterday and appealed to Mayor Wurster to enforce the law as strictly as the authorities in this city have done. Thus far Mr. Wurster has not announced his views on the question, but it has been supposed that he would pursue the same policy as his predecessor. His letter to the Rev. Dr. Kent merely indicates his desire to learn what public sentiment is, and is without special significance. Many signatures have been appended to a petition demanding enforcement of the law, and undoubtedly the Mayor will be guided in his policy by what he finds the people of the city desire.

The proposed establishment of a school for truants in this city gives special interest and timeliness to the descriptive account which we publish this morning of the similar institution which has been provided in Brooklyn. That city has long had a Truant Home, which was a place for the restraint of young criminals as well as of truants, but it was managed on a political basis, and while it cost a good round sum every year, little in the way of reform or improvement appears to have been accomplished. By an act of the last Legislature its control was transferred to the Board of Education, and since the opening of the present school year it has been conducted as the Truant School. The educational officers are feeling their way to a certain extent, and it is too early yet to judge of results accomplished. The general plan of the school seems to be good, and there is reason to look for the reformation of a good proportion of the inmates. There are now seventy-four boys in the school, but plans have been laid for doubling the capacity of the building, so that in the near future 200 truants will have the opportunity to repent and mend their ways within its walls.

What has been already done in the XXIXth Congress District discloses plainly enough the Platt plan to capture the delegates to the Republican National Convention. There are to be 'snap" conventions in February in the Congress districts-at least in all of those which the Boss may have any doubt about controlling-and a "snap" State Convention for the election of the four delegates-at-large. From present indications the State convention will be held about the middle of March, so that the nominal candidacy of Mr. Morton may be backed up with ers of both parties that they can confidently

There are a good many people in this State and lose," elsewhere who have not forgotten the effects by David B. Hill for the 22d of February a few this latest and most offensive exhibition of

The many readers of The Tribune in Brooklyn will note with peculiar interest the recognition of the growing importance of their city which is evidenced by the large amount of space devoted to Brooklyn affairs in our issue to-day. This feature of The Tribune is to be maintained regularly hereafter, and the Brooklyn news will be found in every copy of the paper printed, Thus our readers everywhere may be sure of getting all the news of Brooklyn, as well as of minion. the rest of the world, wherever they may buy it. Brooklyn is the only city in the world of any magnitude which does not have one or more morning papers. This lack will be supplied now that many of the broad columns of The Tribune are to be filled daily with the news of the great and rapidly expanding community on the other side of the East River.

## SENATORS WHO THREATEN.

Some silver Senators are threatening a step which would do more to exterminate free silver sentiment than everybody else has been able to do in twenty years of agitation. They would blunder if they should regard this statement as in any sense a threat, for it is as dispassionate 1 year 6 mo 3 mo 1 mo copy, as a coast survey map or a multiplication table. It is simply impossible to steer a ship drawing Postage prevaid by The Tribune except as hereinaire stated.

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AMERICANS ABROAD

When agitation for free coinage of silver began, there was a most kindly disposition in the older States to go as far in the direction of increased monetary use of silver as men could go with safety. But step by step, and year after year, the leaning in that direction has diminished in the older States, both North and South, and no other thing has done so much to uproot it as the disposition of silver men to make every other interest in all the country subordinate to their own. It is not doubted that they are sincere in supposing all other interests in a measure dependent on the monetary theories they advocate. But the majority does not hold to those theories, and claims the right to regulate legislation an other subjects in accordance with its convictions, and with the principles of free government. The silver men, finding that they are beaten in the States where they were formerly unresisted, that the majority in the popular branch of Congress is turning more decidedly against them, and that their power in the Senate also seems likely to wane, now show a disposition to stop necessary legislation for the public safety and welfare unless they can have their way. But this is making war upon the fundamental principles on which free government rests.

States in which this disposition is manifested pay to the support of the Government comparatively little. They receive from disbursements of Government in development of roads, carrying mails, erection and maintenance of public buildings, and various other ways, considerably more Farker and Excise Commissioners Murray and Woodman. —— The annual report of the Board according to population. They have succeeded of Ordnan a see P. 1988. in getting the Government to pay out, within the The annual report of the Philadelphia and last eighteen years, much more than \$400,000,000 Reading companies showed a deficit of \$1,538,805. for a product of the mines which lies unused in low a charge per capita. The things he has done Republicans in the Elmira Congress Disthe Treasury. No other industry, no other group already cover millions upon millions of pages, as search. The bill before the House demands no question whether or not the itinerant mertriet denounce the snap methods of the Platt machine in calling conventions to secure National delegates. — A policeman in Buffalo favor at the hands of the Government, and it favor at the hands of the Government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government, and it favor at the hands of the government and it favor at the would not be at all wise for these States to inspire older and more populous communities with CITY AND SUBURBAN.-It is understood a determination to adjust the benefits and exthe Republican State Convention will be penditures of Government in future more nearly in accordance with population. The fact that such a disposition has not been shown, nor have the silver producers lacked hearty consideration elsewhere for their industry, does not seem to be a good reason for declaring war against indus-Labor Union adopted a report declaring that tries and interests which are necessary to the the big drygoods houses treated their women prosperity alike of the newer States and of the older

Public feeling in the older States does not ye incline to consider what steps could be taken to resist such injustice. It looks confidently for such an expression of a better and more just temper in silver States as may influence their Senators to act upon all questions with due re gard for the welfare of the whole people, and with a proper regard for the rights of people under self government. But resentment would not be long in appearing if, with most urgent reason, both in foreign relations and in neces sities of the Government for a different revenue law, action should be unduly delayed in order to compel Congress to take on the silver question a step which all know must be unavailing.

# THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, having had the riot act read to him by Lord Aberdeen, has made desperate efforts to bolster up his moribund Canadian Ministry a little longer. Apparently he has met with some success, though on what terms is not vet disclosed. He is said to hope to avoid either resignation or dissolution for a few months to come; that is, until about the end of the legal term of Parliamentary existence. That term, of five years, expires in June next, so at that time, at any rate, if not before, a general election must be held. What the result of the polling will be cannot, of course, be positively predicted. But every indication points to a defeat of the Conservatives, who have now been in power for twenty years, and the return of a substantial Liberal majority. Such a result is prophesied by the discord and dissatisfaction that now prevall among the Conservatives; by the hostility to the present Government that has been aroused over the Manitoba school question, not only in Manitoba, but in Ontario as well; and by the disasters that have befallen the Government in

recent by-elections, even in Quebec itself. The solution of the electoral uncertainty by triumph of the Liberals will, however, cause another and still more agonizing uncertainty namely, as to what the new Government will do. It is so long since the Liberals were in power that nobody, not even themselves, knows what their policy will be, or what degree of ability they will display in executing it. Their campaign platforms are none too definite, and their agility in climbing down from such a structure after it has served its purpose at the polls, is supposed to be considerable. Nor is there any commanding personal leadership among them, from which to predict their policy. There is a vague notion extant that they will lower the tariff, and "jump on" the Canadian Pacific Railroad. If they do the former, they may find some difficulty in drawing up the Budget. As to the latter, it is notorious that such corporations as the Central Pacific Railroad have no politics. Their hold is such on the lead-

and will resist the imposition of them upon her. Any Government that sides with Quebec will arrayed solidly against it. The outlook is a relieve the present tension which endangers stormy one, and from this point of view it seems as though peace can be assured only by some radical changes in the Constitution of the Do-

THE CLEVELAND-PULITZER TROUBLE.

There are portents in the sky. Birds for some time have been flying crooked. Chickens bought in the open market have been sent home without giblets. Dogs of high pedigree have shown symptoms of usefulness by barking opportunely and catching something in the nature of the marauder besides the omnipresent flea. High class cats have convened and taken stepschiefly back steps-toward a more unanimous understanding. These thirgs are not to be laughed off. Cicero, of course, treated this kind of thing in a vein of levity when he said that the fact that mice had eaten up his volume of Plato's Republic gave him no anxiety for the safety of commonwealth; but Cicero said a whole lot of things that are out of date. As, for instance, nothing that he ever said could count in favor of the Boers in the now raging international controversy; because he was an augur himself. But aside from the portents of birds, dogs, and cats, everything else that carries omens and makes business for soothsayers is loaded gunwale-deep with presages and warnings such as have not been observed since the various Olympian gods got mixed up in the difficulties around Troy (Priam's, not Edward Murphy's). There's trouble everywhere. The ghost of James Monroe hovers over Venezuela, saying "Hands off." Cuba is between hay and grass, and in an unsettled condition; Denmark wants to sell us Windward Islands; Hawali has only half settled down from an eruption of Mauna Loa, a revolution and a stiff rebuke from her nearest relation; Italy is having a heap of trouble with dependencies so remote that until it broke out no one ever supposed she had ever sent so much as an organ-grinder to them; Turkey has opened a slaughter-house in Armenia, to which all the world objects, but no one really kicks; there's a row in South Africa that threatens to embroil all creation; the Kaiser has stirred up his grandmother; and Grosse is in eruption because he cannot get his Sunday beer at a side door. Everything wears a dreadful aspect.

And worst of all, trouble has broken out be tween Grover Cleveland, who presides over the United States, and Joseph Pulitzer, who presides over "The World." There are many persons who believe-or have hitherto believed-that in the matter of governing the country with a strong hand, personally directing its relations with foreign nations, superintending its receipts and expenditures, regulating its taxation and executing mortgages when necessary in its behalf, Cleveland holds over everybody since Andrew Jackson, and is perhaps only half a huckleberry behind Jackson. And there's a good deal in it. Few absolute rulers have ever suc ceeded in floating so many mortgages in so short a time-and in a time of peace-with so little trade and commerce and the ordinary pursuits of labor. In most of his efforts Mr. Pulitzer has seconded him with large-hearted philanthropy and no selfish desire of gain, for Mr. Pulitzer is nothing if not a lover of his kind. No man has ever done so much for the race as her nor at so have filled the ordinary walks of life. It seems a pity that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Pulitzer, who have heretofore been in such accord that Mr. Pulltzer has kept men employed at great expense to furnish information to the public as to Mr. Cleveland's uttermost thoughts and innermost wearing apparel, should have fallen out about so small a matter as a mortgage of a hundred millions. But they have. And that is what now most obscures the sky. Mr. Cleveland, as is now generally understood, has made a very handsome offer to persons who have money, of a mortgage on the country for a hundred millions, if they will come forward and make up the difference between receipts and expenditures which it costs Mr. Cleveland to run the country upon scientific principles-without which, of

course, the country is hardly worth running. To this Mr. Pulitzer objects with great strenuousness, over thousands of millions of pages, He says he will take a large part of the mort gage himself, and that the rest ought to be of fered to the deserving poor. And he feels, too, very naturally, that he ought to be consulted, because through his personal relations with the Prince of Wales and most of the crowned heads of Europe he has averted impending war, and largely enhanced the value of all our breadstuffs, besides restoring stability to the general markets. This view of the case he has himself presented with great copiousness. He has, moreover, produced telegrams from the deserving poor in all parts of the country, many of whom are willing to pour all their gold into the Treasury in exchange for the bonds which Mr. Cleveland is about to issue. He has accordingly insisted that Mr. Cleveland should distribute his bonds among the deserving poor instead of issuing them to a pampered and purse-proud plutoeracy. Here is where the relations of these powerful persons became strained. Mr. Clevewith in an affair so purely personal to himself his usual directness and frankness he accordingly wrote a letter to a Louisiana statesman in which he described Mr. Pulitzer as "maliclously mendacious." This was a dangerous thing to do, as it was liable to provoke Mr. Pulitzer's resentment to the point of withdrawing his support from the public credit and letting the whole structure go to pieces. Moreover, although it was known that Mr. Pulitzer's business motto was "publicity," to which the requirements of the tastes of his customers had compelled him to from business considerations. However, Mr. Pulitzer did not permit resentment to overcome Mr. Cleveland's language to himself, as he might well have done, he distributed it in his usual liberal knirit among his contemporaries, himself continuing meanwhile to subscribe vast sums of money in his own name and that of the deserving poor, to rescue the country from financial disaster. This generous behavior, we do not hesitate to say, ought to mollify Mr. Cleveland to such an extent at least as to lead him to write

qualified Mr. Pulitzer's mendacity. At present these strained relations give the half in duties on woollen goods. Moreover, the

the solid delegation of New-York at an early day. say to their enemies, "Heads, we win; talls, you | civilized world anxiety, besides filling this country with alarm. It seems to be a question of Finally, there is the Manitoba school question, boundary lines between them; an honest differproduced by a certain "snap" convention called No electoral result can dispose of it. It has ence of opinion as to the boundary between the proved most embarrassing, almost fatal, to the functions of the statesman who is running the Conservatives. Indeed, if they are defeated in United States and the statesman who is running lican Boss has not profited by the experience of June, they will owe the result to it more than to "The World." Why may it not be settled by the sometime Democratic Boss, Certain it is any other one cause. But there is no reason to arbitration? And to avoid calling in foreign nathat the free and independent Republicans of the think the Liberals will be any more successful tions to settle a purely domestic trouble, why Empire State will be intensely disgusted with in dealing with it. No matter who is in power | will not Messrs. Charles A. Dana, James Gorat Ottawa, Quebec will demand scetarian schools | don Bennett and E. L. Godkin consent to act as for Manitoba. And no matter who is in power | a commission for that purpose? Maps, charts at Ottawa, Maniteba will refuse to have them, and surveys of each of the two statesmen can easily be procured, together with biographical sketches and historic precedents, by the aid of have the opposition not only of Manitoba but of | which the line can be definitely and satisfactothe bulk of Ontario itself; and any that sides rily drawn. Such a commission would command with Manitoba will find the strength of Quebec | everybody's confidence, and their report would the general peace.

> NATIONAL WORK FOR GOOD ROADS. A bill has just been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations for the creation of a special commission on highways. It provides that one Senator, two Representatives, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Director of the Geological Survey and the Chief of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture shall constitute a commission to continue during the life of the present Congress, to make reports by bill or otherwise, and to inquire generally how the Government may promote the improvement of highways by the scientific location of roads on the public domain, the employment of the Geological Survey in the discovery of road materials, the free testing of road materials, the construction of model roads and instruction in roadmaking at agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the Military Academy, and, when practicable, at all institutions having a military instructor. The commission is also to confer with railway officials to secure reduced rates for the transportation of road materials, and have caused for the present an increased depresby conference with State authorities and organizations to aid in awakening general interest in

> At this stage of the good roads movement it is not necessary to speak of the value of the work. The need of better highways in the interest of all classes is generally recognized, but, as with every other reform, the chief obstacle to be overcome is the inertness of people who know what ought to be done, but who do not know how to do it and are not yet stirred up to activity. Local and even State interest in road improvement can accomplish much, but the tendency in every enterprise involving the spending of money is for the small body to hang behind the larger. The natural supposition would be that | that coke and ore will be stronger, but a lower the farmers who use the roads most would be first to demand their perfection, but they hesitate to spend more money than neighboring communities, and it is only with encouragement from the State that they can be induced to make any outlay. So the States need to be aroused to a common interest in the subject, and the citizens need to feel that it is a matter of common concern, until a town will come to consider it a disgrace to have such roads as are now too often endured with no attempt at improvement.

road improvement.

It is not the function of the National Government to undertake the construction of wagon roads in the States, but Mr. Crisp's objection, made four years ago, that it is an infringement of State rights to inquire into the condition of roads in the States and to encourage their betterment, is not worthy of serious consideration. The educational enterprises of the Federal Government have gone too far for the revival of the old internal improvements controversy of seventy years ago, and it is not proposed to repeat the experiment of those times and build post roads through the States with National revenue. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to promote local prosperity and distribute useful information are as revolutionary as the modest proposal that the Government encourage road building. If this may not be done, the Smith- licenses, and are within their rights in prose sonian Institution should be careful not to in- cuting their business in the public thorough fringe on State prerogatives in scientific re- fares. This, of course, does not answer the ar the amount returned to the Treasury unexpended from the last two years' appropriations | the whole it is not an objectionable concession provements in different States and hints on methods of construction and repair available under varying conditions. It is believed by those who are doing the chief work for improved highways that the proposed commission would be a valuable aid in the enterprise, and their opinion is entitled to consideration.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Contradictory news is often more embar-The last week brought fears that the mode of the new loan would prevent its success, and afterward rampant confidence that the syndisame time exports of gold by eithers still; it brought the beginning of a new free-coinage dethe inconsistent and contradictory movement has been the principal feature of the week, but has logically answered to the shifting phases of opinion in a time of much uncertainty.

Toward the close it seemed probable to many that the bonds would be taken and the money raised without great trouble, partly because gold arrived in considerable amount and more was said to be coming from two great German banks. But it is not yet entirely clear how the somewhat numerous bidders for bonds are to of some of the reports, as, for instance, that a land naturally did not like being interfered syndicate had enlisted Boston banks to furnish \$25,000,000, when in fact all the banks there as executing a mortgage on the country. With | hold less than \$10,000,000, only shows how far afield minds were searching for some solution. The National banks of all the reserve cities held at the last quarterly report only \$195,000,000 of gold and of gold Treasury certificates, which for the purpose of obtaining gold without drawing it from the Treasury are not the same thing, and as they held of the latter certificates nearly \$18,000,000, their stock of actual gold was about \$88,000,000, while the scattered National banks outside the reserve cities held about \$54,000,000 in actual gold. As the Administration has carefully avoided any effective appeal to the hoards add lubricity, and to some extent mendacity, it of individuals, the minor National banks would has not been generally believed that he was furnish the gold with some difficulty, even by "maliciously mendacious," but only mendacious instalments, and there were not offered to them the highest possible inducements.

The Treasury already begins to reason that it patriotism. Indeed, instead of appropriating is losing gold during the preparation for this sort of loan. Gold exports in November, it is said, were nearly as large as the amount drawn from the Treasury, but in December fell about \$5,000,000 short of the amount withdrawn from the Treasury for all purposes. Already this year about \$6,518,000 gold has been exported. The preliminary statement of produce exports in December shows a small excess over last year. and it is equally true that for the last few weeks imports of merchandise have fallen short another letter to some other statesman withof last year's returns, but the imports were drawing the offensive adverb with which he to take advantage of the reduction of more than

actual value of imports, particularly of woollens, is so far understated that most of the gold exported is in reality required to meet that difference alone. But securities are not returning from abroad as rapidly as they did immediately after the Venezuela message, and the more pacific tone of foreign advices has a favorable influence on financial prospects here, Stocks behave in a crotchety and contradictory fashlon, like other things, and the average of sixty active railroad stocks dropped \$1.25 per share from Saturday to the close on Tuesday, but then recovered a little every day, and closed 14 cents per share higher than a week ago.

Produce markets have not absorbed great in-

terest, for the same uncertainties which affect

money and stock markets also hinder large commitments ahead in trade and manufactures. Cotton staggered back and forth a sixteenth, with receipts fully up to the recent proportion of previous crops, and some persons of experience are beginning to speak more hopefully of a yield of 7,000,000 bales, Mr. Shepperson even express ing doubt whether the acreage should be curtailed further next year. But with a favorable season the crop of 1895 would have been too large. Wheat still comes forward in large quantity, nearly double last year's receipts, and, as before, Atlantic exports show scarcely any gain over those of the same weeks last year. War in-Europe reports gave wheat temporary strength, but it remains the fact that the specu lation here has for a while practically dried up its own sources by festering false official and other information. Ments and flour were started upward by the possibility of war abroad, and lid not readily react. The expectation of great improvement in the

principal industries after the 1st of January was partly based on traders' information and partly on sensible reasoning. Dealers were nearing the end of their stocks, it was stated, but apparently at a slower rate than had been supposed. Job bers who had bought but little since September it was reasoned, would be forced to buy soon and would naturally begin with the new year with the Interstate Commerce Commission and | But war rumers and financial uncertainties have not merely caused some delay; they seem to sion, and cotton goods, woollens, boots and shoes and some products of iron all exhibit weak spots. In cotton goods there was a somewhat general revision with lower prices. In woollen goods the opening of Wanskuck 18-ource clays at \$1 171/2 and Riversides at \$1 20 is expected to cause a revision in other leading makes. Sales of wool, though large, were smaller than for the previous week, and no longer reflect as much be lief that a new tariff will quickly make this product dearer. The prices of boots and shoes changed but little, though slightly lower for calf, but leather is a shade lower, though hides ad-

The iron business records a better price for Bessemer at Pittsburg, because it is believed price for Alabama iron at Eastern markets, so that the Alabama furnaces can compete again on equal terms. Nothing seems to be decided about the ore question, and finished products went a little lower on the whole, even structural angles notwithstanding rather larger orders. The rail and nail combinations still hold prices, with the same result as before, but a rather better demand is noticed in sheets and plates. It is obvious enough that the quantity of pig iron turned out by the furnaces toward the end of 1897 is not being consumed in the manufacture nor anything like it, and unless the conditions change materially some of the furnaces will for a time discontinue production.

It is absurd to call it a popular loan. But why not make it one?

In theory the project of an international court of arbitration to settle all disputes not involving "the honor" of either party is exceedingly attractive. But is there any conceivable dispute which might not be held to involve the honor of a country, if for any reason the idea of arbitration were distasteful to its Government?

The Corporation Counsel has given an official opinion that the pushcart pediers have valid large outlay. It simply appropriates \$10,100.95, chants ought to be permitted to get such Beenses but we are inclined to think that on for road inquiry. The Office of Road Inquiry of | which is made to them, so long as they are not | the Department of Agriculture has done valuable allowed to interfere seriously with traffic. They work in circulating information regarding imone, and that is greatly to their credit, all things considered. Doubtless there are a few citizens who are annoyed by them, but a great city cannot be managed with special regard to the over-

> If the new poet laureate would write a poem of resignation all might be forgiven.

is an abundance, if not a superfluity, of gubernatorial timber in this State fust at present. rassing than no news, so that uncertainty has However, some of it will probable be cut down come to be of itself a definite force in business. before the end of the season, having been sold to the highest bidder.

In cross-examining an expert on insanity the cate would take the bonds anyhow; it brought other day, after the witness had admitted that stoppage of gold imports to some parties and he had heard that Napoleon, Caesar, Washington commencement of imports to others, and at the and Cowper were epileptics, Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre asked impressively, "Did you "ever hear that Napoleon never went to battle bate where a better tariff had been strongly "until after he got over his fit?" The question hoped for, more delay and less hopefulness in was so suddenly ruled out that the witness had woollen manufacture, lower prices in cotton not time to pull himself together for an answer. goods, and prices lower for some kinds of iron. It seems a pity, for one of the few things that but higher the same week for others. Indeed, magazine Napoleonic literature has left unin the habit of going into battle after he had got over his last fit or before he had his next fit, or when he was right in the middle of the fit he was then having.

It looks as if the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamber lain would be "a biger man than old" Salisbury before the next general election in Great Britain.

Mr. Paul Brigham, the confidence man with provide themselves with gold, and the absurdity | many aliases, who slipped up in his attempt to use Mr. Edward Lauterbach in the game he was playing, made the mistake of being a trifle out of season. A man with as many names as Brigham could have rendered great service to the Republican County Committee prior to the

> Senator Morgan has introduced a joint resolution congratulating the Boers. Such a resolution is ill-advised and ill-timed. It would be a needless affront to Great Britain at a time when the statesmen of both that country and the United States should diligently guard the peace and carefully avoid any action which would few days ago the minister caused it to be framed, "rumple up the feathers" of the people on either side of the Atlantic. The message of congratu-Krüger has already set all England aflame, and it would be difficult to explain to the British people that Senator Morgan's resolution was not intended as an act hostile to them. The people office of the United States and of Great Britain earnestly desire a peaceful solution of existing Venezuelan differences; but the danger point has not yet been passed. The passage of such a resolution as Senator Morgan's (which, in reality, merely reiterates our general love of the principles of liberty) would be resented by Great Britain, and would in the end prove an embarrassment to our Government. It is to be pigeonholed by the Foreign Relations Committee, as it probably will be

President Cleveland has only himself to blame if his ill-tempered denial of a second bond deal i Menzies no more.

with a syndicate suggests the thought that the gentleman doth protest too much.

In years gone by "the January thaw" has been a distressful visitation because of the conditions which it found and produced in the When it arrives this year it will probably be shown to have lost half its terrors, because the streets will be clean, instead of filled with multifarious elements of corruption all ready to be converted into active poison by a warm sun.

The ease with which Brigham, the confidence man, practised on the credulity of Mr. Edward Lauterbach suggests the possibility that the latter may after all have been the victim of confidence men on the County Committee instead of the instigator of their fraudulent proceedings. The Investigating Committee should, at any rate, before condemning him, consider the trustfulness of his nature, as illustrated in the Brig-

The Platt scheme of consolidation is taking shape, and we also note that the opposition to hasty consolidation for base political purposes is developing strength. A mass-meeting of the Anti-Consolidationists is to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening, at which addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, City Works Commissioner White, ex-Judge Reynolds, Jesse Johnson, Corporation Counsel McDonald, District-Attorney Backus and other representative citizens of our sister city. There is no doubt that the building will be thronged, and the anti-consolidation sentiment will find free and forcible expression.

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman begins his duties to-day as the pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. "Since he left Bethany," says "The Philadelphia Times," "his evangelistic says "The Philadelphia Times." "his evangelistic tours have been attended with great blessing and success. Mr. D. L. Moody said recently that he considered Dr. Chapmen the foremost evangelist of the day, and, while the evangelistic ffeed has great charms for him, the earnest and urgent call from the Hethany congregation, to be associated with the Rev. Dr. Dickey, the Rev. J. C. Thompson and the Rev. George S. Van Deurs in church work along evangelistic lines, has drawn him to Philadelphia to enter upon what is believed to be one of the most important movements of the age."

Austrian papers of recent date have an interesting budget of news about ex-Queen Lilluokalani of Hawaii. She and her niece, the Princess Victoria Kalulani, they say, propose to pass the spring in London, and to go to Austria next autumn. London, and to go to Austria next autumn. The Prince of Kaliua, who was intrusted with the selection of a place of abode for the ex-Queen in Austria, gave up the idea of choosing Vienna, and purchasel a site on Lake Garda, Austria, between Torbole and Malcesine, upon which a villa will be erected. For a summer residence he bought the castle Di Planell, near Conegliano, in the Udine province. The castle henceforth is to bear the name "Wal-Kea." The papers say that the Queen is to be liberated soon.

A number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia will give a banquet to Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, before he leaves to assume his new duties at the University of Chi-

A brilliant reception was given to the Marchese Sacripante on Wednesday evening, in Baltimore The Rev. John B. Husted, who has just died at Watertown, Conn. was for some years the oldest member of the New-England Methodist Conference. He was born in 1804, and was a faithful and suc-cessful pastor.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The late M. Carnot, President of the French Republic, died from a stroke of apoplexy! Nobody ever heard of that, except the subjects of the Sultan, and this is explained as follows in "La Jeune Turquie," a bi-monthly periodical just startel in Paris by the Young or Liberal Turks: "Everyoody has known the criminal attempt which cut off the life of M. Carnot. But as soon as the news reached Constantinople the papers were ordered ot to mention it. Still, as the Sultan was made to understand that it was impossible to conceal & fact like that of the death of the regretted Presiient of the French Republic, Abdul Hamid answered: 'Let them say that he died from apoplexy.' He feared that the event might suggest to one of his subjects the idea of imitating Caserio."

More Rapid.—"By-the-way." asked Battle and Murder, "what has become of the pale horse?" Death grinned an osseous grin. "I am using the trolley-cars now."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Churchman" now refers to the Protestant Episcopal Church as "the Anglo-Saxon Church in this country," which leads "The Congregationalist" to ask if the Pilgrims were Celts.

A Literary Treat.—"Lucie, what did you do about your paper on the Thirty Years' War"?" "I couldn't find a thing about that war, so I wrote out a third of the 'Hundred Years' War,' and the Literary Club said it was lovely."—(Chicago Record, The rector of a rural parish in Kent, England,

while recently examining a class of boys in history, asked them who was the patron saint of England. With one voice the class responded, "Mr. Glad-

Fogg-My wife couldn't make head or tall out of that play last night.

Bass-Women are not quick in such matters. Their intelligence doesn't seem.—

Fogg-Weil, I don't know about that. Next day she was able to tell me what every woman in the audience had on.—(Boston Transcript. An English firm is executing an order for 150

bicycles, to be used by a company of Salvation Army soldiers in prosecuting their religious work.

At the Reception.-"Our hostess reminds me of an What part of it, pray?"

"The exhausted receiver, of course!"

What Cross-Examination Can Do,—Magistrate—Your name? Bashful Maiden—Anna Lang "Rehizion" "Protestant," "Age?" (No answer, "When were your parents married?" "In 1863. "When was the first christening?" "In 1864. "How many brothers and sisters have you?" "Five." "Are you the oldest?" "Yes." "Then you are thirty-one years of age." "Yes (sotto voce)—I have given my age away. I am surprised."—Dorfharbier. have given (Dorfbarbier, "The Boston Transcript" says that its Washing-

ton correspondent, "Lincoln," was the first to announce that President Cleveland hopes Secretary Olney will be nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats. His assertion derives its interest from the fact that "Lincoln" is Robert Lincoln O'Brien, who was for some time President Cleveland's private secretary.

"The kiss," wrote the dramatic critic, "was a distinct disappointment. It lacked continuity of plot, and might much better have been done in three than in four acts. It dragged noticeably toward the end."

He stopped there. He did not wish to appear He stopped there. He did not wish to appear harsh.—(Detroit Tribune.

The Rev. W. B. Mattison, of Owasso, Mich., tells a good story at his own expense. Last September he was called upon to marry a couple, the groom being seventy years of age and the bride much younger. At the conclusion of the ceremony the groom handed the minister \$20. Several weeks later Mr. Mattison was informed that owing to the excitement of the occasion the aged bridegroom was somewhat rattled and had mistaken the \$26 for \$5, and demanded a rebate of \$15. The reverend gentleman sent his check for the required amount to correct the error, but this was not sufficient. It eems, in the old man's third venture, three months were all that was required to exhaust the glamour of matrimony, and life with him had become once more simply a matter of business. Consequently, he demanded that the minister pay him interest on the \$15. The request was immediately complied with, and a second cheek was drawn for the sum of 15 cents, and when the voucher was returned & and it now hangs in his study.

Bacon-I see New-York State has just appointed new inspector of gas meters.

Egbert-Yes; I saw the announcement in the

And now England is following suit. The Queen has just appointed a poet laureate."
"Well, I can't see the similarity between the two omeers."
"Why, a poet laureate is a judge of metres, isn't he?"—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The Cape Times" says that a peculiar experience befell a local cyclist, Donald Menzles, recently, Ho was riding along the main road from Cape Town to Somerset West Strand, when an ostrich, attracted apparently by what was in its eyes a novel vehicle, commenced to waltz around the bicycle. few preliminary antics the bird took it into its to pace Mr. Menzies, and so long as it abstained from using its wings, the cyclist and the ostrich managed a dead heat. However, after covering about half a mile in this way the ostrich utilized its stumpy wings as sails, and spurted away at record-breaking pace, leaving the cyclist far behind. After that the bird troubled Ma